

SPORT NEWS

Corbett Tells of New "White Hope," Tom Cowler, a Giant Englishman

BY JAMES J. CORBETT. Former Heavy-Weight Champion of the World.

New York City, Jan. 30.—(Written Specially for The Capital Journal)—Well, here is the story of my "white hope"—as much as I know about him. His name is Tom Cowler and he is an Englishman by birth, stands 6 feet 2 1/2 inches in his hole-ports, and weighs in the neighborhood of 230 pounds.

I am not writing this as an advertisement, but in response to numerous inquiries made by sporting writers and fans throughout the country since it was announced recently that I had taken a man under my wing for development. Therefore anything I have to say about him here I trust will be taken by my readers in the spirit of writing it—as a matter of news and not an attempt to obtain some free advertising for my boxer. If he develops into the man I confidently hope and predict his record will speak for itself and there will be no other boosting necessary.

I first met Cowler about a month ago, when he called on me at the stage door of Pantages theatre in Portland, Oregon. He asked me if I would look him over as he wanted to know more about boxing and believed I could teach him. His manner of talking and his actions impressed me favorably, and it is no matter for me to talk with inspiring heaves, believe me. I have met them by the score since Jeffries' defeat by Johnson, of all shapes and sizes, weights and peculiarities. One or two of the more prominent of those now before the public asked me to take them in charge several years ago, but none looked good enough in the crude state to warrant giving up my time and attention in an attempt to degenerate them. Their present standing in pugilism is proof that I made no mistake in passing them up.

I took Cowler to a gymnasium in Portland and gave him a try-out. And in spite of what those who may imagine I am passing as a boxer may say of him, it was a good work-out. And this youngster, although very crude in the matter of boxing, made a hit with all those present by his actions, and style, and willingness and quickness to learn. I lost no time signing a contract to take him with me on my Australian trip next month.

In San Francisco last week I arranged to give Cowler a good workout for the benefit of the newspaper writers and my old friends at the Olympic club—an organization by the way that has turned out many great boxers in the past quarter of a century. Cowler's opponent in a three round bout that occasion was Raulie Peterson, a young heavy-weight who is being groomed for the ring by George Green, the original young Corbett and twenty years ago. Cowler toyed with Peterson and would unquestionably have stopped Green's fighter even in that limited space of time but for the fact that Peterson fought almost entirely on the defensive, and at covering up in a bird. But read what one of the Fresno newspaper experts has to say about Cowler and the bout with Peterson. This is from the Chronicle and one of the most conservative stories written of the try-out:

"Cowler is green, of course, but there are many points in his favor. Taking the milling of yesterday purely on its merits and Cowler would have returned the victor as he left a decisive mark on Peterson's right eye and had the local man staggering around the ring with more than an idea of what was happening.

"Cowler is remarkably fast on his feet for so big a man, and shapes up like a boxer. He is fast with his punches, and evidently carries a good one, although he must needs learn some of the finer points in delivering it with better effect. Peterson covered up considerably, so much so that Cowler could do but little with his left and had to await his opportunities with a right upper cut.

"On the whole if he is brought along in easy style he may have a bright future. And Jim Corbett is the best tutor in the world."

I leave for Australia on a vaudeville trip next month. I am taking Cowler with me as it will give me a great opportunity to work with him regularly, teach him what I can, and also give me the chance to try him out thoroughly in regular matches before bringing him back home to pit his skill against the best in this country. "Snowy" Baker, the Australian promoter, has already communicated with me asking me to sign for a match of two between Cowler and the best of the big men over there, and just as soon as I have given Tom a thorough coaching and have put him through a systematic training course, I will see that he gets all the ring work he needs.

Cowler is no new novice as he has been fighting about two years in England and Canada. In fact, he has boxed with such men as Bombardier Wells, Frank Moran, Ian Hague, George Rodol, Denver Ed Martin and others of more or less notoriety. Cowler boxed the Bombardier, when a raw beginner, an eight round no-decision exhibition. He lost to Frank Moran in seven rounds on a foul. He knocked out Rodol in six. Ian Hague in eight, and Denver Ed Martin in two rounds. So my read-

ers will appreciate that it is not exactly a raw recruit that I have taken off.

His record has been sent to me by a friend, but I refer to it here only to acquaint my friends with the fact that Cowler has been boxing with fairly good men and has not been beaten so far, with all his lack of experience. However, his previous efforts have cut no figure with me in sizing him up. It is what he will do in the future that will interest me from now on. But the fact that he has held his own since entering the field and with comparatively no training is proof that he is made of pretty good stuff.

I believe that he is one of the hardiest natural hitters I have ever met up with. His blows apparently carry the weight of a pile driver. But at present he is too aggressive. He has been told in his little instruction he has picked up here and there to keep on top of his man all the time. Which is good advice at times, but not all the time. I will devote my time to teaching him how to manage himself in the ring, when to cut loose and when to stand off. I will not attempt to teach him any method of boxing which will deprive him of his wonderful hitting power, for that is a natural asset which will win many battles for him in the future.

Cowler doesn't appear to need so very much to cope with his rivals in the heavy-weight division. A little more experience coupled with the systematic course of boxing lessons and conditioning I will give him ought to make him fit to face the best in the game in a year from now—and with every chance for success.

If it were put to a jury of boxing experts I believe there would be few who would vote against awarding Mike Gibbons the title of middle-weight champion. Of course some would dissent, but a very small minority, and even they would have to admit that the St. Paul man appears to be better equipped to take up the middle-weight training where Stanley Ketchel left off by his untimely death.

In the bout with Jimmy Clabby, previously regarded by many good judges as the best man in the division, Gibbons proved that he is in a class by himself. While one or two remain who will have to take their medicine before Mike can be proclaimed champion, the St. Paul man would enter the ring tomorrow a pronounced favorite over any man in the middle-weight division. Some maintain that Al McCoy is the rightful champion, that he won the title by stopping George Chip, but those who do so would have a hard time proving just how Chip ever came into possession of the title. On that battle Klaus and the latter beat Billy Papke, in Paris I think. On that battle Klaus' claim was based, but as a matter of fact Billy Papke did not hold the title at that time. Only once during his career Papke was recognized as champion—when he stopped Ketchel in twelve rounds at Los Angeles, but Stanley, like the great fighter he was, had won it back in decisive style. If Papke succeeded Ketchel, then Johnny Thompson, Bob Moha and Frank Marshall had better titles to the championship than Klaus as they had all earned decisions over the Illinois Thunderbolt before Frank had his chance. The truth of the matter is that Papke was finished as a fighter of the first class before Frank Klaus ever met him.

However, if Al McCoy wants any of Gibbons' game I imagine the St. Paul man would have no objection to giving the Brooklynite another boxing lesson. Mike and Al met about a year ago and Gibbons did everything but knock his man out.

Eddie McGonerty probably has a better claim on Gibbons than any of the others. Mike and Eddie boxed here several years ago, and while it was a awful affair considering the reputation of the man, whatever honors there were rested with the Oshkosh man on his aggressiveness according to the critics.

Over in Australia they are boasting a newcomer named Mike King. King recently was awarded a close decision over Jeff Smith, and as the same referee had previously given Smith a verdict over Clabby, they are claiming the world's title for King. But according to comments by Australian writers the referee "pulled a bone" when he named King the victor just as he had previously done by picking Smith as the winner over Clabby. Judging by Clabby's and Smith's form in this country I am inclined to take the critics' end of the argument.

To my mind Gibbons comes closer to the ideal champion than any of his rivals. I do not think there is a man anywhere near his weight who can beat him over any distance from six rounds up. If he meets McGonerty next month, as has been announced, I look for him to score even an easier victory than that over Clabby.

Gibbons impresses me as the best middle-weight since the days of Tommy Ryan and Ryan I always regarded one of the greatest men of his weight in the history of the ring.

JAS. J. CORBETT.

JUDGE H. L. BENSON TELLS OF CHICKEN FIGHT

Robert A. Booth and Judge J. W. Hamilton Also Implicated in Affairs.

(From the Eugene Guard.) A cock fight staged between Judge Henry L. Benson, justice of the Oregon supreme court, and Robert A. Booth, republican candidate for United States senator at a recent election, and referred by Dr. William Kuykendall for years prominent in republican circles of the state, was cited last night as an example of why universal peace is impossible and as an argument for increased armaments. Judge Benson himself was the speaker who told his secret of years before 129 Eugene business men assembled at a rousing Commercial booster meeting. Judge J. W. Hamilton, of Roseburg, gave the secret away and confessed to participation. He and Mr. Booth had both indulged in reminiscences.

"It makes me tired to hear those knock-kneed old stiffs bragging about their age," exclaimed Judge Benson as he arose. "I'm 69 years young. I came up here to talk about universal peace, but since I've heard Captain Collins tell tonight about the need for national armaments, I've flipped.

"It is hopeless to look for universal peace for a long time yet. Wars are brought about by men; human beings today are but a crude form of savage with a sort of veneer covering the savagery and brutality. Legislation, petitions, arbitration, the clergy or women will never bring universal peace until we have thickened this veneer. There was a time when no man was a man that was not a soldier. Civilization has been putting on coat after coat of veneer until we now regard war as terrible.

Same Old Savagery. "Yet kings and rulers are ambitious. Young men are clamoring for sportsman's pleasure; that sort of sport that clamors for the protection of the water duck, the piping quail, and the soft-eyed deer. But that protection is to further the lust of man that kills. It's the same old savagery.

"When I was a young man I was seduced into investing in a game cock. You see my associates, Bob Booth, Doc Kuykendall, J. W. Hamilton and those boys, were off the veneer until I finally became the possessor of a game cock. And it was a good one, too.

"Then Bob Booth borrowed money from Doc Kuykendall and he bought a game cock; and after he had acquired that beautiful chicken, he sent word for me to come up and have a little match. Doc Kuykendall came along as referee. We were youngsters then, but Bob had succeeded in fooling a young girl into marrying him, and his wife fordid this little cock fight.

Takes Chicken to Fight. "So I took my chicken to Yonella in a gunny sack. It might have looked like a bag of old clothes or a piece of gum.

"The voice of Mr. Booth interrupted: "It did when you got through." "The justice continued without retort: "We dodged the wife, went out to the woods, rigged up some tallow candles, and formed a ring. And we were having the prettiest cock fight you ever saw, when in came Mrs. Booth. I haven't quit running yet, and I never have squared myself with her. But eventually we had that fight out in my woodshed, and my chicken cleaned up Doc's, too.

Lust to Kill. "Mankind finds pleasure in this lust of killing—it goes from the lust of killing birds and deer to the killing of men. Every civilized man should seek to bring himself out of this savagery; he should cultivate the science of kindness, not only toward the birds and the deer, but he must develop that love for his fellow-man until it reaches the ruler on the throne. Then, can we turn our swords, our righting machinery into plows.

"But in the meantime we must turn to greater navies, to greater coast defenses, to greater armaments, until we can make the other nation afraid to disturb that spirit of universal peace that exists upon this nation of ours."

Here Is the Reason—Two Great Sales in One

We are in the midst of a double piano sale. There will be more pianos sold by us during the next few days of this sale than were ever sold by all the dealers in the state in a full month's time. Read carefully every portion of these announcements. It means that pianoless homes can now have a reliable instrument.

A PIANO FOR EVERY PURPOSE A PRICE FOR ANY PURSE

Unusual Conditions Create Unusual Opportunities.

Best Upright Pianos, Best Piano Players and finest Baby Grand included in this ruthless price slaughter. Eastern piano factory representative now in charge of this great sale; the immense stock to be sold under special agreement. A house full of brand new instruments—nothing showy; regular high grade stock. Nearly all to be sold at manufacturers' cost—some even less. Read the prices, see the illustrations; you can hardly believe it unless you come and investigate for yourself. If you cannot call, write for actual photographs. Gus Smith, Salem.

Because of its lake and coastwise trade the United States ranks second in the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce, but sixth among the nations in foreign trade.

NORTH SALEM SEWER COMPLETED TODAY

Council Expected to Provide More Work For Gang at Next Meeting

The six units of the North Salem sewer districts comprising 619 feet of sewer were finished this morning at about 10 o'clock. This is all of the sewer work that has been authorized by the city council, but it is likely that this body will authorize the sewer committee to go ahead with another district at the council meeting Monday night. The estimate of City Engineer Skelton for this work was \$4724, and the actual cost for the labor and materials used by the day labor plan of the city was \$3924, or \$800 less than the engineer's estimate. Of this sum \$1364 was spent for materials and \$2560 for labor. The engineer's estimate for labor on this contract was \$2350, or about \$200 less than the amount spent for the day labor plan. The extra \$200, however, was spent on the first unit of the work when the bad weather caused the trenches to fill up with mud and water and hindered the workmen. With good weather the report would have stood at an even \$1000 under the estimate of the city engineer, according to Councilman G. C. Millett, who has charge of the work.

The city has been able to purchase materials at below prices for this work. The 8-inch pipe used cost the city 18 cents per foot, delivered on the bank of the ditch. The best prices that could be obtained from Portland sewer pipe manufacturers was 17 1/2 cents per foot on board the cars at this city, and the committee found that they would be unable to deliver the pipe along the ditches for one-half cent per foot.

The manholes were purchased for \$5 each and upon reliable information it is stated that the best price ever obtained before was \$10.70 each. The manhole lids were bought for 70 cents each, and the manager of the Salem Iron Works stated that \$2.25 was the usual price for manhole lids. Mr. Millett says that the sewer pipe used is of the best material and that not a single pipe has been broken on the entire job. Besides, by purchasing from sewer pipe manufacturers in this city, it is simply patronizing home industry.

The workmen employed on the work are all thoroughly competent in the opinion of Mr. Millett, and the city is receiving first-class work. Mr. Oros, who acts in the manholes, was brought to this city by a sewer contractor for that work, and is considered one of the most expert workmen in that line in the city. The pipelayer and grade burman have also followed the business for years under contractors.

"We are not employing incompetent men," said Mr. Millett this morning, "and all we ask of them is that they do their best. We have distributed \$2500 among the needy families of the city, and every man employed is a resident of this city. All either are married men or have families dependent on them. We think we have done conscientious work, and the city is receiving a good work as if a sewer inspector was standing over the men.

"Sewer inspectors are all honest men, but sometimes the work is done so rapidly that they miss things. For instance, on Columbia street, we were informed that we would find two manholes under the pavement. We dug in and found no manholes at all, though they had been paid for by the city at a cost of \$90, or \$45 each, to the contractor after the work had been passed by a sewer inspector. It cost us \$75 to put these manholes in.

In the district in which the new sewers were constructed, the trunk sewer follows Spruce street. Three blocks from Locust to Spruce between Myrtle and Hazel, were put in; three blocks from Locust to Spruce, between Hazel and Laurel; one block south, between Myrtle and Walnut; four blocks on Cherry street; three blocks between North Fourth, south of Columbia, were all constructed in the six units in the North Salem district. One block from Highroad to the trunk sewer on Cherry street was also put in outside of the six original units. This block cost \$152.50. The ditch ranged in depth from 9 to 15 feet, but no accidents occurred during the entire work. Mr. Millett has been accustomed to work the men in relays, laying off about one-third of the men every day, but he proposes to institute a new system on all future work, wherein he will work the men for a full week and then lay them off in crews. This will give them an opportunity to do other work or to skirmish around for new jobs, as there has been some complaint that they did not have time between working days to look for anything that might pay more.

According to Mr. Millett there has been good spirit displayed by the men, and the best of feeling has prevailed, and the city has been enabled to give employment to some of the families of the city who would have been in bad circumstances through the shortage of labor at present, and not the city decided to do this work at this time.

GERVAIS SCHOOL NOTES.

These neither absent nor tardy for the month of January were: First grade, Tressa Goetjen, Cleo Goetjen, Patrick Gleason; Second grade, Marguerite Leng, Opal Larson; Third grade, Ross McDougal, Emily Larson; Fourth grade, Winifred Gleason, Helen Kourer, Lotie Armstrong, Ellis McDougal. The following have been neither absent or tardy since the beginning of school: Winifred Gleason, Ross McDougal, Cleo Goetjen, Tressa Goetjen.—Star.

SOLONS TO MAKE LAWS AS TO LEGAL NOTICES

Papers to Be Limited in Their Charges to Certain Price and All Particulars Fixed by Law.

At the request of the legislative committee of the Oregon Editorial Association, a bill will be introduced in the house this afternoon or this morning, in the event the legislature is in session, proposing to regulate the publication of legal notices in all papers in the state and defining what constitutes a newspaper of general circulation and fixing the maximum rates for such publications.

The bill limits the amounts to be charged by all newspapers for publishing legal notices and requiring that the full amount of the charges be set forth in the affidavit accompanying the bill for same when presented to the county court for audit and allowance. A newspaper of general circulation is defined to be a paper with a circulation of at least 250 bona fide subscribers and must have been published for at least 12 months. It also provides that notices affecting real or personal property or matters pertaining to assessment and taxation, including the delinquent tax list, shall be published in such papers in the county located nearest the property concerned in the notice, and the rates fixed by the bill are exactly the same as those already prescribed by law.

The legislative committee of the state editorial association which presented the bill is composed of L. A. Farnsworth, chairman, of the Banks Herald; Vawter Crawford, of the Heppner Times-Gazette; W. J. Clarke, of the Independence Enterprise; G. Palmer Putnam, private secretary to Governor Withycombe, and G. (Good) L. Luck, Harrigan, formerly of the Stanfield Standard.

Child Welfare Day Set By Governor

Governor Withycombe yesterday issued a proclamation setting aside Wednesday, February 17, as "Child Welfare Day" and asks the people of Oregon to co-operate in seeing that the interests of children of the state receive special attention on that day.

"Whereas the children of Oregon are truly its greatest asset and the future hope of the state; and

"Whereas all that will tend toward their welfare and happiness merits our best hearty sympathy and support; and

"Whereas it has been customary to set aside one day each year to be known as "Child Welfare Day" when the interests of the children of Oregon receive special attention;

"Therefore, I declare Wednesday, February 17, "Child Welfare Day" in Oregon, and call upon the people of the state to co-operate heartily in assisting those who are laboring for the welfare of our children, on that day."

Mistakes Patrol Wagon For Jitney Bus, He Says

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—(Candor compels me to admit that my sentiments in regard to the jitney bus parallel those of the United Railroad officials.) This was the declaration here today of Frank Carlson, who committed the error of mistaking a police patrol for a jitney. Carlson was struck by the patrol as he was crossing a street. He was not seriously injured but the bump aroused his ire.

Carlson struck the driver twice with a heavy umbrella. "You jitney bus drivers are too free," he shouted. "Jitney!" said the patrol driver. "This is a patrol wagon."

"Oh!" gasped Carlson. "I've made a big mistake. Take me where I belong and put me in a little cell."

Two Quarrymen Were Instantly Killed

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 30.—Joe Aggie and Maxwell Carman, quarrymen in the employ of the Bassano-Crummey Construction company, were buried beneath tons of crushed rock here today and instantly killed when a chute under which they were working collapsed. Adolph Benechi, another laborer, was buried near the scene but was saved from death by the prompt work of other employees.

The men were at work in the end of a tunnel beneath a chute from the upper workings. This chute was loaded with crushed rock, the rock being held back by a gate. The bottom of the chute gave way and the entire mass, liberated, fell upon the workmen.

A force of 12 men was put to work digging out their fellow workers.

REVENUE STAMPS IN DEMAND

Street Cars Must Place Them on Any Package They Carry.

It has been the custom for some time past for the street cars to carry packages from the down town districts to the suburbs for the small consideration of 10 cents, provided the party to whom the package was sent was right there on the spot to receive and package as the street car passed. But, like many other things within the past few years, the price has gone up, as the street cars have discovered that they are common carriers and on every package there is due a one-cent revenue stamp. If you haven't said revenue contribution handy, one cent extra paid to the conductor, you carry stamps with him, will start the package on its way, with its share of revenue to support the government.

Necessity Knows No Law

It is a well known fact that finished pianos in large quantities have accumulated in the nation's largest piano factories. With a well founded faith in the future and a breadth of perception that the near future will verify, Gus Smith Piano House has agreed to take its portion of the surplus of seven leading piano manufacturers, the balance of the surplus stock to go to the other stores under a special agreement that the manufacturers assume all expense of disposing of every instrument. The sale is now on, but will close in a few days. He does not care for profit; his proposition is to immediately have these pianos out of the way. Shipments of the surplus stock from Eastern manufacturers are all here now.

Hence this opportunity for most unusual price offering which will never come again because conditions which have combined to make this undertaking necessary can never arise again. Gus Smith, Salem.

DOGS IN THE ARMY.

A number of fine sentry-dogs have left Major Richardson's kennels at Harrow, England, for service with the English army. This must be the first time that the war office has formally adopted the use of dogs for military work. Perhaps the experience of the South African war converted them.

These dogs are not to be used for finding the wounded, but for scouting and sentry work. They will accompany isolated outposts, pickets and solitary sentries. Their scent is often sharper than that of the human sentry.

In scouting the dogs are taken on a long lead. They must be taught to growl, not to bark. If necessary, they must be fitted with a muzzle to prevent them from barking. On sentry duty the dog may be allowed to bark so as to warn the sentry and the camp at the same time.

In the South African war the English army had no watch-dogs of its own, but it often picked up and adopted Boer dogs. Captain Haldane, who escaped from Pretoria, said that the greatest danger of recapture was not from the Boers but from the Boer's dogs.

Major Richardson, in his book, quotes a letter from a trooper written from South Africa: "We have trodden about with us a large number of dogs that have been left behind by the Boers and which attach themselves to us. We have with our column about a present over thirty dogs, and the branding camps we came across look almost like dogs' homes. We have one dog with us which we found at a deserted farm. It looks a cross-bred collie and Airdeade. We call him the 'country' and always take him with us on night picket. We have trained him to be as useful as any man, for so sound escapes him." The block houses in South Africa were often greatly frequented by any old dog that was to be got.

Major Richardson makes a good point when he says that in the extreme exhaustion of long battles and marches human senses become blunted. A dog's scenting and hearing power will at ways be on the alert when the man may be nearly dropping with fatigue. The German army led the way in the systematic training of military dogs. Both the Russians and the Japanese used them in the last war. The whole American frontier of Russia and Herzegovina was guarded by sentry-dogs for years. The Bulgarians in the last war had an organized service of military dogs. The Italian army also has a service of dogs. Major Richardson recommends collies and retrievers as particularly good breeds for this sort of work.

Soule Brothers Fail—Court Orders Stock Sold

When Soule Brothers failed, one of Portland's oldest piano merchants, the court ordered the stock sold to C. E. Lucore, the wholesale piano man. He purchased at a price you would never imagine strictly reliable high grade pianos could be purchased for but the creditors wanted the money—they demanded it at once. W. B. Shively, Jr., an estate attorney, had for some time been trying his best to get the money for the creditors, but he could not. Lucore has paid them in cash. After Lucore ran the sale for a few weeks he found it was impossible to dispose of any but the cheaper grades of pianos, leaving the most costly and time-honored instruments on hand. People who purchase these thoroughly reliable pianos think before they buy and the question was should the piano not turn out as it should, to whom could the customer look to make the piano right. We know the stock was purchased; the makes of pianos were thoroughly reliable and we could conscientiously and unconditionally guarantee them. Now conditionally guarantee them. It is possible that this difficulty and any possible doubt has been done away with and with our guarantee and the record of many years of fair dealing and high standing of the house, every pianolesse can now feel sure that the piano purchased at this great double sale will be found in every way satisfactory. For the Gus Smith Piano House is the money-back institution.

We also issue an exchange agreement so that if for any reason within two years a customer is not satisfied they can exchange for another piano at the big piano house and all money paid will apply on the instrument selected. Gus Smith, Salem.

For the blind there has been invented a watch with the hours marked by raised dots and dashes that can be read by the sense of touch.

HAS BILL CHANGING BUSINESS SYSTEM

Wesley O. Smith Prepares Measure After Careful Study of Question

Representative Wesley O. Smith, of Klamath Falls, has introduced a bill in the house which contemplates a complete reorganization and systematization of the method of conducting the affairs of the several counties to take the place of the system prescribed in the present act placing the authority of establishing a uniform system of accounting in the state accountability department. Mr. Smith has made a special study of economic in connection with county government and is a recognized authority upon the subject. His measure appears on the calendar at house bill 283 and was introduced yesterday afternoon.

"The purpose of the bill is to introduce a system and safeguard in the expenditure of county money and the business affairs of counties and school districts," said Mr. Smith. "It is almost to be a purely administrative measure in that it does not propose to reduce the powers or authority of any officer but simply to provide safer and more systematic methods, forms and procedures.

"It is divided into six principal parts: 1. It provides a more complete system of budgets and estimates of expenses and requires closer conformity of expenses to appropriations but provides definite and full provisions for emergencies.

"2. It provides a complete system for filing, verifying, auditing, consolidating, allowing and paying claims against the county. A business system is provided and while the county court is not restricted in the nature of its powers every effort has been made to provide a system that will enable every person interested to know just what is being done and have abundant remedies for wrongful expenditures.

"3. It makes the county treasurer the treasurer of each school district. He is to keep the funds at interest, make frequent reports to the district and pay all warrants of the school clerk.

"4. It provides a method of rolling county property. Notices hearing, valuation, appraisal and public sale are required for important sales and shorter notice of public sale for small items of personal property. A vote of the people is required for sales of unusual importance.

"5. It provides a complete system for the procuring of structures, materials and supplies by proposal, bids and contract under bond. General supply purchases are consolidated in one of two bid items of infrequent demand or imports," said Mr. Smith. "It is aimed for simplicity. Accounts with structures, offices and departments are to be kept to keep each within the amount set aside for that purpose.

"6. Miscellaneous provisions are incorporated to prevent fraud, profit by officers from county business; bonding the members of the county court, and the taxpayer is given ample remedies in the way of hearings, appeals and better opportunities to know what is being done with the county funds at all times.

"The act does not apply to Multnomah county, but contains provisions adapting it to counties having a separate auditor or board of commissioners.

"The statutes on these subjects are now inadequate and have not been changed since the pioneer days of the state, though the development in the amount and importance of county expenditures has rendered the old system obsolete. The fact that the enactment of a measure of the scope of this bill necessitates a change in only four or five sections of Lord's Oregon Laws shows what a large gap there has been in the law governing county affairs. This lack has been especially felt in the past few years."

In Bad Shape.

Representative Horstan of Tennessee tells a story on his predecessor, George P. Jones, who was known in his day as the "wrecking" of the treasury. Jones was a merchant, and one day an estate attorney, had for some time been trying his best to get the money for the creditors, but he could not. Lucore has paid them in cash. After Lucore ran the sale for a few weeks he found it was impossible to dispose of any but the cheaper grades of pianos, leaving the most costly and time-honored instruments on hand. People who purchase these thoroughly reliable pianos think before they buy and the question was should the piano not turn out as it should, to whom could the customer look to make the piano right. We know the stock was purchased; the makes of pianos were thoroughly reliable and we could conscientiously and unconditionally guarantee them. Now conditionally guarantee them. It is possible that this difficulty and any possible doubt has been done away with and with our guarantee and the record of many years of fair dealing and high standing of the house, every pianolesse can now feel sure that the piano purchased at this great double sale will be found in every way satisfactory. For the Gus Smith Piano House is the money-back institution.

WHISKEY HILL SCHOOL.

Those neither absent nor tardy for the month ending January 23, 1915, are as follows: Rollin Nislar, Fred Yoder, Dan Troyer, Edna Yoder, Myrtle Remington, Lester Palley, Ivan Pulley, May Hostetter, Kolla Hostetter, Bert Lais, Grace Lais, Samuel Hostetter, Ralph Lais.—Mary A. Yoder, teacher.

JITNEYS TAKE \$500 DAILY.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 30.—It was estimated today that the jitney buses are taking \$500 a day away from the local traction company. Due to the roads of the jitneys a few streetcar men have already been laid off, it was said, and more may follow.